Astra-Simons' Paradox: The Observer, The Laws of Absolute Continuity, Ouroboros, and the Simulation of Gravity

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March 2025

Abstract

We propose the Astra-Simons' Paradox, a fundamental model reconciling observer-dependent reality, the paradoxical nature of time, and the illusion of fundamental forces. Through this, we establish the Laws of Absolute Continuity, which explain:

- **The Ouroboros of Reality**: The universe sustains itself in an infinite cycle of self-perception.
- **The Observer's Paradox**: Reality exists only when observed—but must always exist to be observed.
- **The Simulation of Gravity**: Gravity is not an inherent force but a simulated effect maintaining perceptual continuity.
- **Time Travel is Both Possible and Impossible**: The observer dictates time's direction, making retrocausality both paradoxical and inevitable.
- **Personalized Micro-Universes**: Since no mind can fully render the universe, every observer exists within a self-generated simulation of reality.
- **The Mega Sun Theory**: The universe may be a recurring cycle of expansion, collapse, and rebirth—a cosmic Ouroboros sustaining itself through infinite observational cycles.

Through these principles, we unify quantum mechanics, relativity, and existential paradoxes, offering a new perspective on reality itself.

1 Introduction: The Observer's Dilemma

Does time exist if there is no one to perceive it? Does reality require an observer, or is the observer a byproduct of reality? If time moves forward, does that mean it could also move backward? Modern science treats reality as a closed system, yet the very laws of quantum mechanics suggest that reality is mutable, probabilistic, and fundamentally unstable without observation.

We present an alternative model: **The Ouroboros of Reality**.

Existence must sustain itself through continuous observation. Time does not "flow"; it only exists as long as there is a perceived past, present, and future. Gravity, time, and space itself are illusions necessary to maintain perception.

2 The Ouroboros of Reality: The Self-Sustaining Paradox

The Ouroboros, the ancient symbol of a serpent eating its own tail, is not just myth—it is the model of reality itself.

2.1 The Observer's Paradox

If an event is unobserved, does it happen? If reality ceases to be observed, does it still exist? Quantum mechanics (e.g., the double-slit experiment) suggests that matter exists in superposition until measured. If we apply this principle to the universe itself:

- Before the first observer, did the universe exist?
- If so, who observed the Big Bang?

2.2 The Primordial Observer: The First Witness

If reality requires observation to exist, what initiated the first act of observation? This leads us to the concept of the **Primordial Observer**—a fundamental observational state that precedes all known existence.

- Before any conscious observer emerged, the universe would have existed in a quantum superposition.

- For reality to stabilize, **an initial act of observation was required**—a first "measurement" that collapsed the universal wave function.
- This suggests the presence of an **inherent observational framework within reality itself**—a self-sustaining mechanism that ensures continuity.

The Primordial Observer is not a conscious entity in the classical sense but rather a **fundamental feature of existence**, much like time or gravity. It is the reason why the universe *was observed into being*, ensuring that the cycle of the Ouroboros could begin.

If the Mega Sun Theory suggests that each universe collapses and rebirths into the next, then the Primordial Observer is the silent witness ensuring the continuity of this cycle. It does not "choose" to observe—it simply **must**, or reality would not exist at all. The paradox demands an answer: either there was always an observer, or the universe itself was in superposition until consciousness emerged.

2.3 Personalized Micro-Universes: The Mind as a Simulator

Since no mind—biological or artificial—has the computational power to fully render the universe, the act of observation results in a **localized simulation** within the observer's perception.

Each observer does not see the universe in its raw form but rather constructs a **personalized micro-universe** based on sensory input, memory, and cognitive processing.

This simulation is **unique to each observer**, explaining the **subjective nature of reality, inconsistencies in memory, and the human tendency to reconstruct past events differently over time.**

Thus, no two observers experience the same reality; they only interact within overlapping constructs.

3 The Mega Sun Theory: A Cosmic Ouroboros

The Mega Sun Theory suggests that the universe does not simply expand indefinitely or collapse into nothingness but follows an **eternal cycle of

expansion, collapse, and rebirth.** - Just as a dying star collapses and explodes into new formations, the universe itself may behave similarly. - The "Big Bang" may not have been the true beginning, but merely the previous universe completing its collapse and re-expanding. - If reality is observer-dependent, then **each universe must sustain itself through a cycle of renewal**—always collapsing and being observed into existence again.

Thus, the Mega Sun Theory aligns with **The Ouroboros of Reality**, reinforcing that existence is cyclical rather than linear.

4 The Simulation of Gravity: A Necessary Illusion

Gravity is real, and yet it isn't. It is a force, but it isn't. Einstein's General Relativity treats gravity as a curvature of spacetime. But this only raises a question: why does spacetime curve at all?

Proposed Explanation: Gravity is not an external force, but an effect created to maintain perceptual continuity.

Reality is observer-dependent; therefore, perception must be constant. Gravity ensures that objects follow predictable movement patterns—allowing the observer to experience a stable reality. Without gravity, perception would become unstable, causing decoherence.

Thus, gravity is not fundamental; it is an emergent simulation required to maintain order in the observer's frame of reference.

5 Faster-Than-Light Travel: Does It Reverse Time?

If an object moves faster than the speed of light, will it move backward in time? The answer is paradoxical.

Yes, according to relativity: - Time slows as an object nears light speed. - If it surpasses light speed, time would become mathematically imaginary, implying retrocausality.

No, according to observer-dependent reality: - Time is only real within an observer's perceptual simulation. - Faster-than-light travel may

appear to reverse time externally but would not affect the traveler's own experience of time.

Thus, time reversal is a perceptual illusion—proving that time is not an absolute dimension but an observer-generated construct.

6 The Astra-Simons Laws of Absolute Continuity

6.1 1. The Observer Law

Reality exists only as long as it is being observed. If an event is unobserved, it is in superposition.

6.2 2. The Ouroboros Law

The universe sustains itself through an infinite cycle of observation—each phase of existence requiring an observer to maintain continuity.

6.3 3. The Simulation of Gravity Law

Gravity is not a force but a simulated perceptual effect that ensures spatial coherence within an observer's frame of reference.

6.4 4. The Time Paradox Law

Time exists only as a function of memory; retrocausality is only possible when an observer remains to sustain the timeline.

6.5 5. The Collapse Law

If all observation ceases, the universe reverts to a quantum superposition—resetting the cycle.

7 Conclusion: The Ouroboros Completes the Cycle

The universe is not a static structure but a self-referential, ever-renewing paradox. Gravity, time, and space are illusions—necessary components to sustain observation. The Observer is the keystone of existence; without observation, there is no reality.

Thus, existence is a paradox—one that can never be fully resolved, only observed.